



Highlights for COP23

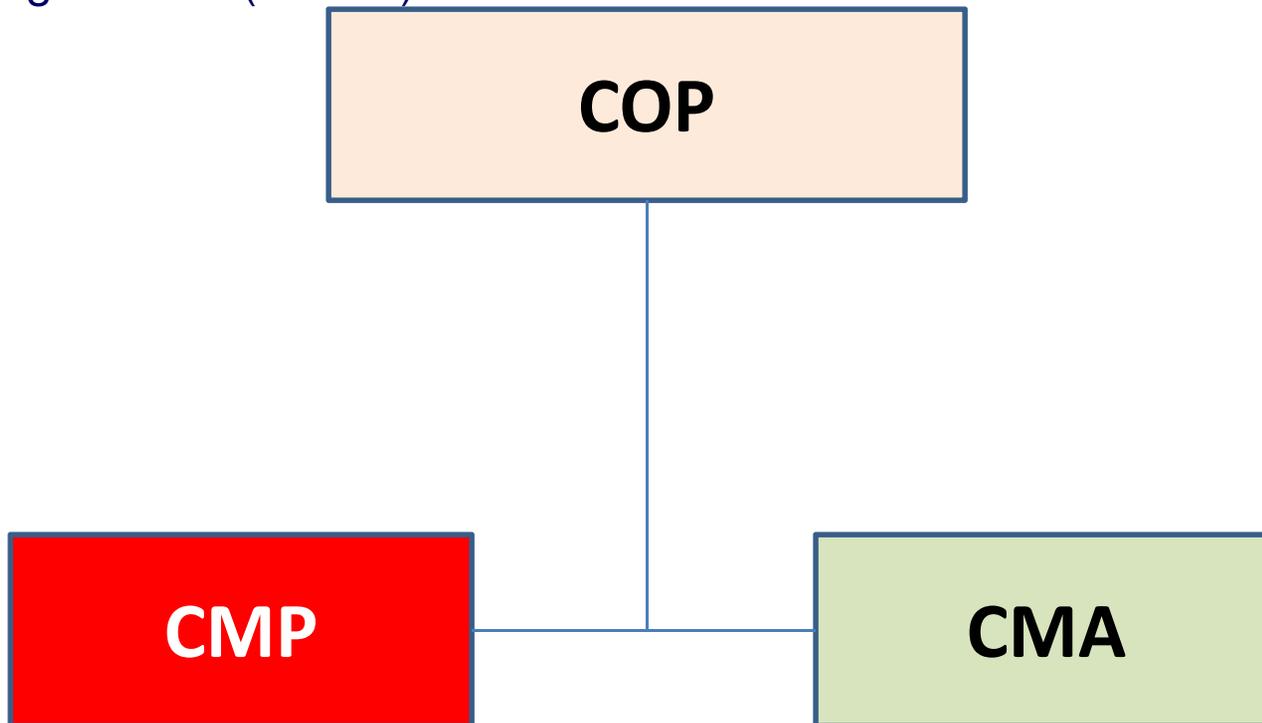
Presentation to
Pre-COP23 CSO Workshop
25 October 2017

Robert **BAKIIKA**
Conventions Contact Point
(UNFCCC, UNCCD, POPs, UNCTAD & ECOSOC)
Email: bakiika@gmail.com
Tel: 0414 692 153

Outcome of COP22, Marrakech

Decision making bodies

- the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22)
- the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12)
- the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1).



35 decisions adopted in Morocco

- 25 under the COP
- 8 under the CMP
- 2 under the CMA
- **Marrakech Action Proclamation** for Our Climate and Sustainable Development (MAP)

COP 23 Priorities

- ❖ Ensuring a **comprehensive, balanced, fair and rules-based regime to reflect the PA** and its implementing decisions to achieve the objective of the Convention;
- ❖ Operationalization of **adaptation as provided under the Convention** through elaborating the global goal for adaptation of the PA;
- ❖ Increasing the **pool of finance for developing countries**, advancing fast track, and enhancing direct access to support climate action;
- ❖ Accelerating the **elaboration of the technology framework** to support implementation of climate action and importance of early implementation of capacity building provisions for addressing capacity gaps
- ❖ Enhancing pre-2020 action

Highlights for COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2, Bonn

1. Implementation of Paris Agreement (Elaboration Vs Re-negotiating the PA);

❖ Further guidance on adaptation communication;

- information to take into account developing countries' needs and adaptation costs to enable adequate planning and enhanced implementation of adaptation actions

❖ Loss and damage;

- loss and damage remains outside the scope of the support, transparency, global stocktake, review and compliance provisions. Thence need to ensure completion of the 5 yr work-plan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

❖ Mitigation;

- There is an urgent need to close the pre-2020 gap by Developed countries to avoid this transfer to post-2020. Developed countries should provide enablers for the effective implementation and enhancement of nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Need to resolve with urgency the issue of common timeframes for NDCs

Highlights for COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2, Cont'd

❖ Transparency;

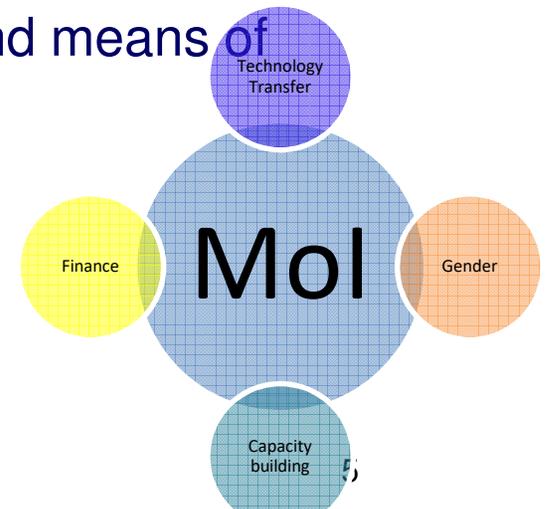
- Art.13 of the PA establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support. Need to define key elements that indicate 'enhanced' TF. Parties might need to consider swift development of TF modalities, procedures and guidelines, taking into account flexibility, different types of commitments and the different capacities of Parties.

❖ Global stock-take;

- Purpose of the global stocktake, as defined in Article 14.1 of the PA, is to take stock of the implementation of the PA so as to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and its long-term goals. Parties may consider comprehensive, facilitative and balanced in its assessment of the collective efforts in terms of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation

❖ Registry;

- Parties should conclude modalities and procedures for a public registry for Adaptation and Mitigation separately.



Highlights for COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2, Cont'd

❖ Technology framework;



- Under the UNFCCC, Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take **all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how** to other Parties,
- Parties should ensure that technology framework (PA) adds value but not duplicate work of the Technology mechanism (UNFCCC) whilst ensuring climate technologies flow, without hiding behind the **issue of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**.
- More resources should be dedicated by operating entities of the financial mechanism to enhance the efforts and operationalisation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

Highlights for COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2, Bonn

2. Pre-2020 implementation

❖ Doha amendment;

- The 2nd CP of the Kyoto Protocol seems to be grossly neglected. It is imperative that Annex1 Parties to the UNFCCC who have not ratified Doha Amendment which establish the second commitment period of the Kyoto **protocol should be urged to deliver** on this.

❖ Finance;

- OECD findings indicate that approx. USD 66.8 billion (Public Finance), USD 29.5 billion (multilateral public finance attributed to Developed Countries), USD 37.3 billion (bilateral public finance, inclusive of GCF contributions & other UN bodies) --- **Based on pledges as of Sept 2016**

- Developed countries must accelerate the provision of USD 100 billion in climate finance per annum.

- A significant **increase on adaptation finance** should be availed to by 2020 to address immediate needs of developing countries.

GoU Submission to UNFCCC-SBSTA 47

Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM) as a component of the Framework for Non-Market Approaches (NMA);

- ❖ Art 6.9 provides for definition of a framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development to promote the non-market approaches;
- ❖ NMA aim to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;
- ❖ GoU envisages the ABM under the UNFCCC to leverage more **public and private finance for adaptation** than if it is developed outside the UNFCCC
- ❖ Additionally, GoU envisages that ABM will bridge the gap between CoP24 and the implementation of NDCs